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ABSTRACT

This document is the last of a series of four reports developed to provide a comprehensive overview of parent involvement, encompassing the family, parenting needs, and existing resources, along with parent education approaches and practices. This document, an annotated bibliography, presents brief descriptions of selected publications that relate to the family, with special consideration given to parent education. They address a wide range of issues covering trends, problems, policy, and research on the family's form and function and its influence on the individual parent and child. Included are such topics as parenthood, child-rearing, aging parents, and stepparenting; families in transition, culturally diverse families, the history of families, and family policy; parenting, child care, the family as educator, and work and the family. (KC)

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GUIDE TO PARENT INVOLVEMENT:
PARENTS AS ADULT LEARNERS

Annotated Bibliography

on

the Family

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Preface

In order to provide a comprehensive overview of parent involvement, a series of four documents has been developed encompassing the family, parenting needs, and existing resources, in addition to current parent education approaches and practices. While each document represents a unique aspect of parent involvement, all fall under the rubric of a Guide to Parent Involvement: Parents as Adult Learners. The documents within this series are:

.Overview of Parent Involvement Programs and Practices

.The Family Academy Model of the Family as Educator

.Parent Participation Profile

.Annotated Bibliography on the Family

Represented within these documents is an analysis of parent involvement programs which includes child-rearing practices; an interpretation of how the family functions as educator; a needs assessment instrument that addresses how parents perceive their input and participation; and an extensive review of literature related to the family and parent education.

Parent involvement, which encompasses parenting and parent education, is by no means a new phenomena. However, only within the past two decades has impetus mounted for program expansion. Even so, the plethora of parenting programs that have emerged have not been adquately addressed by the education community. Within the context of training, parent educators are, for the most part, self-made. Furthermore, while parent educators tend to view parents as educators of their children, the adult learning aspects of parenthood are unaddressed.

The Guide to Parent Involvement: Parents as Adult Learners is intended (1) to contribute to the information gap relating to parent involvement, especially regarding the training needs of parents; (2) to present the family as a valuable resource in the training process; and (3) to provide educators working with parents with additional tools for enhancing program development and practices. Within the framework of the Guide, we also have sought to respond to the following questions.

- How can early childhood education concepts and methods be applied to adult learning?
- What is the impact of family life and work life on the adult learning process?
- How is the interaction between adults and children part of the adult learning process?

Preparation of these documents has at some point involved virtually the entire staff of the Adult Learning Potential Institute, to whom I am most grateful. Heartfelt appreciation to Juanita Fletcher, Associate Director, who with tender loving care devoted her time, talent, energy, and commitment to making this document a reality. Special recognition for their good humor, team spirit, tireless determination, and skillful work in producing successive versions of this document goes to Marjorie Lambert, Office Manager, who kept it (and us as well) all together, and to Jeanetta Bruce and Terry Raffelt, Research Secretaries, for their indomitable spirit and their tenacious perseverance to complete the task at hand.

Winifred I. Warnat
September, 1980

Introduction

The Annotated Bibliography on the Family presents brief descriptions of selected publications that relate to the family, with special consideration given to parent education. They address a wide range of issues covering trends, problems, policy, and research on the family's form and function, and its influence on the individual parent, as well as the child. Topics such as parenthood, child-rearing, aging parents, and stepparenting; families in transition, culturally diverse families, the history of families, and family policy; parenting, child care, the family as educator, and work and the family provide a panoramic view of current reading materials addressing both the family and parent education. This document serves as an excellent reference source to persons interested in the family on a personal basis, and particularly to those who are involved in the research, service, and instruction aspects of the family.

Annotated Bibliography

on

the Family

Abidin, Richard R. Parenting Skills Workbook and Parenting Skills Trainer's Manual. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

These volumes are to be used in conjunction with the "Parenting Skills Sessions." The sessions were created in the belief that many parents can be helped in the serious task of raising their children if some of the basic skills and knowledge required are identified and specified, and if parents have the opportunity to learn and practice these skills. The units in the program represent an amalgamation of a wide range of educational strategies and theoretical orientations, including client-centered humanistic psychology, rational emotive psychology, and behavioral psychology.

Advisory Committee on Child Development, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, and National Research Council. Toward a National Policy for Children and Families. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1976.

This report details the constraints limiting a significant proportion of parents and children in our society. Since many of these constraints are a unique product of the way we organize our institutions and lives, the central question becomes that of what can be done to help families remove or lessen the constraints they face in raising their children. The report is broad, addressing complex issues involving the role and function of government in a democratic society. Among the topic areas discussed are economic resources, health and health care, child care, and the delivery of services.

Anthony, E. James and Therese Benedek, eds. Parenthood: Its Psychology and Psychopathology. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1973.

This volume contains articles by twenty-nine experts in fields related to the family. The five main parts of the book are: General Considerations; The Psychobiological Approach to Parenthood; Developmental Aspects of Parenthood; Clinical Attitudes and Behavior of Parents; and Some Clinical Correlations Between Parents and Children.

The Association for Childhood Education International. Parenting. Washington, D.C.: Association for Childhood Education International, 1973.

The Association's concern about parenting stems both from a desire to help fathers and mothers deal more effectively with their own children and from the growing realization that parenting is a function shared by all individuals and organizations of individuals concerned with the development of children. It is the latter consideration that led to the use of the term 'parenting.' Its purpose is to extend the responsibility for the functions of parents first, beyond limited gender definitions, to embrace more fully the personalities of both parents, and second, to the larger community which shares a substantial part of the responsibility for this aspect of the socialization of children. This document includes international perspectives, consideration of family role changes, and the role of grandparents.

Auerbach, Aline B. and the Child Study Association of America. Parents Learn Through Discussion: Principles and Practices of Parent Group Education. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1968.

This book is designed to aid in the education of parents. It asserts that the primary approach to the development of children and the prevention of deviant development is best accomplished in assisting the parents. The book considers the reasons for parent group education, as well as methods of establishing groups and the practice of parent group education. Recommended readings are also included.

Bane, Mary Jo. Here to Stay: American Families in the Twentieth Century. New York: Basic Books, 1976.

The author, firmly convinced by her work that the American family remains strong, uses demographic data and indicators to support her position. The first part of the book looks at contemporary American families, with particular attention given to those of the past century. Discussion then moves to policy areas such as sexual equality and privacy in the family.

Barbeau, Clayton C., ed. Future of the Family. Riverside: Glencoe Publishing Co., 1971.

Can the family survive? Most of the contributors to this volume not only respond in the affirmative, but give reasons why the family is irreplaceable as the basic unit of society. With the family in transition, the writers of this work discuss the future of marriage, the structure of the family, and various other aspects of the future family.

Bossard, James H.S. and Eleanor Stoker Boll. The Large Family System: An Original Study in the Sociology of Family Behavior. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975.

This is a book about the large family as a way of family living and child rearing. It is an original study, based on case histories of one hundred large families, members of whom have contributed the facts of their family experiences. Bossard explores two basic questions: Is there a large family system, with its own distinctive features? If so, how does it affect the processes of child rearing and personality formation?

Boston Women's Health Book Collective. Ourselves and Our Children. New York: Random House, 1978.

This book is an invitation to parents to "consider themselves." It addresses a number of critical questions: who and where are you in this lifelong process of being someone's child and, perhaps, someone's parent? How does being a parent interweave with your overall life, your work, your relationships, your social and political concerns, your own childhood, your sense of yourself? After looking at the crucial decision about whether and when to become parents, the first half of the book follows parents' lives from the beginnings through the maturation of their children. The second half of the book analytically considers some special dimensions of parents' experiences and needs. The authors see the book as a resource to be picked up and read at different life stages, rather than as one to be read at a single sitting.

Bott, Elizabeth. Family and Social Network: Roles, Norms, and External Relationships in Ordinary Urban Families. New York: Free press, 1972

Bott's investigation was part of an attempt to assess what a "normal" English family was like. In collaboration with a medic, a lay psychoanalyst, and a social psychologist, she studied twenty "chance familes." It included investigation of the roles of husband and wife and relationships with kinfolk. The variations in the way spouses act in domestic life, and whether occupational or class status, or length of marriage determined the roles the spouses adopted are discussed.

Bowen, Elizabeth L., Magdalene M. Carney, and Susan S. Theroux. Family Life and Child Rearing Practices Among Black Americans. Amherst: ANISA School of Education, University of Massachusetts, 1977. (mimeograph)

The first section of this report discusses the methodological, philosophical, and interpretive inadequacies of social science research in general and of black family studies in particular. The second and main section discusses family life, child bearing and child rearing practices among black Americans. The family is viewed as an institution with a variety of forces impinging on it. Books by both black and white scholars and major journals in the field are reviewed. The third section draws some conclusions and proposes directions for future research.

Brayer, Herbert O. and Zella W. Cleary. Valuing in the Family: A Workshop Guide for Parents. La Mesa: Pennant Press, 1972.

This workshop guide is intended to be a different approach to the behavioral problems of elementary and secondary students. Because of a basic dissatisfaction with the "drug abuse-behavioral objectives" techniques, this study approaches the problem from an entirely different point of view--that of "valuing" in the family as an approach to solving the behavior problem.

Brodey, Warren M. Family Dance: Building Positive Relationships Through Family Therapy. Garden City: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1977.

The author presents his theories and experiences in family therapy, developed during four years of practice at the National Institutes of Health. All family members are treated in this approach. The purpose of the book is to help the reader change by understanding the "family dance" in which he or she is involved.

Brown, Susan and Pat Kornhauser. Working Parents: How to be Happy with Your children. Atlanta: Humanics Ltd., 1977.

This book is for working parents of young children. The introduction summarizes three child rearing methods: transactional analysis, parent effectiveness training, and behavior modification. Chapter One discusses "The New Family Situation" and its effects on parents and children. Chapters Two, Three, and Four discuss various arrangments for child care.

Brutten, Milton, Sylvia O. Richardson and Charles Mangel. Something's Wrong with My Child: A Parent's Book About Children with Learning Disabilities. New York: Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1973.

This book is about learning disabled children and their parents. It presents the means for recognizing the learning-disabled child, sources of professional help, and suggestions for dealing with the learning disabled child. A list of suggested readings in the field is also included.

Bryson, Jeff B. and Rebecca Bryson, eds. Dual Career Couples. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1978.

This series of eight articles considers some of the issues that confront dual-career couples. Included are papers that discuss domestic responsibility, effects of having children, and marital adjustment.

Bureau of Educational Research and Evaluation, School of Education, San Diego State University. Parenting Models and Mexican Americans: A Process Analysis. New Orleans: Bilingual Childrens Television, 1977. (mimeographed)

This paper takes a multideminsional approach to the range of parenting styles within Mexican American families. The authors developed a psycho-socio-cultural-historical paradigm as a framework from which they extrapolated a core of socialization practices within these families.

Coles, Robert. Children of Crisis. Volumes I-V. Waltham, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co., 1967-77.

In this five volume series Coles attempts to describe the way the family lives of certain children have come to terms with the political and social changes that have taken place in a particular region of this country. Coles, a child psychiatrist, has taken a clinical approach, observing how children manage under stress. Each volume of the series focuses on the children of a specific segment of the population. Volume I examines children of the nation's poor, especially those in the South. Volume II focuses on migrants, sharecroppers, and mountaineers. In Volume III Coles analyzes children experiencing the dramatic change embodied in a move from the mountains or farms of the South to the cities of the North. Volume IV deals with Eskimo, Chicano and Indian children. The final volume of Coles' series examines the children of the privileged -- the well-off and the rich in America.

Coletta, Anthony J. Working Together: A Guide to Parent Involvement. Atlanta: Humanics Ltd., 1977.

The concepts presented throughout this book are aimed at renewing the sense of trust between home and school, and creating a partnership based on clear communication and reciprocity. Each chapter is designed to provide early childhood and elementary school educators with information and skills needed to understand and encourage the growth of parent-school collaboration. A rationale for parent involvement is presented along with practical descriptions of the five components, the role of the teacher and administrator, strategies in program implementation, and resources. Extensive appendices are included.

College of Home Economics. Families of the Future. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1972.

This book contains a series of papers presented at the conference, "Families of the Future--A Search for Meaning," held in 1971. Among the questions addressed are: What are the qualities needed by individuals and families to cope with their future environments? What are the human potentialities for growth and change? Also considered is the family as a setting for socializing the individual and as a place for parents and children to teach and learn.

Coons, John E. and Stephen D. Sugerman. Education By Choice: The Case for Family Control. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1978.

This book is an important step in developing the conceptual base for systems of family choice in education. The authors' goal is to show a new framework for debating the question of a just educational order and to stimulate tolerance for experimentation.

Cooper, David. The Death of the Family. New York: Pantheon Books, 1970.

This book is a critique of this century's nuclear family. The author deals with four primary factors that operate within the family: (1) there is a gluing together of people based on the sense of one's own incompleteness; (2) the family speculates in the formation of roles for its members rather than in the laying down of conditions for the free assumption of identity; (3) the family, in its function as primary socializer of the child, instills social controls in its children that are more than the child needs; and (4) there is an elaborate system of taboos that is instilled in each child by its family.

Cromwell, Ronald E. and David H. Olson, eds. Power in Families. New York: Halsted Press, 1975.

This collection of articles is organized into two main sections. The first section contains six chapters on conceptual and theoretical issues related to family power. The second section is focused on issues related to measurement and research, including methodological studies and actual empirical tests of theory.

Dahlstrom, Edmund, ed. The Changing Roles of Men and Women. Boston: Beacon Press, 1967.

This book explores the debate on family problems in Scandinavia. It was one of the first volumes to apply the "dual role" approach to the discussion. It includes consideration of the family sex roles, parenting, and the positions of men and women in the labor market.

David, Gerson. Patterns of Social Functioning in Families with Marital and Parent-Child Problems. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967.

This work is a result of the Family Diagnosis Research Project. The subject of the Project is the diagnosis and measurement of role perception and role functioning among a sample of families who came for treatment to the Family Service Association of Metropolitan Toronto. The participants' way of looking at roles, here, is through the measurement and analysis of consistency and discrepancy in the perception of role and of role performance. The broad assumption is that family problems may arise through conflict over roles in the family, and also from the inability of family members, particularly the marital partners, to perceive the discrepancy.

Davis, Edith A. and Esther McGinnis. Parent Education: A Survey of the Minnesota Program. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1976.

Part I makes a thorough analysis of the amount and type of information on child psychology that was acquired by mothers attending a number of widely varied classes in child training from 1925 to 1932. Part II analyzes the nature and make-up of the groups and presents a view of the program as a whole.

DeBurger, James E. Marriage Today: Problems, Issues and Alternatives. Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing Co., 1977.

This study of marriage is a collection of articles organized from the perspective of the marital partnership. The materials are grouped into

five sections: the changing social context of marriage; preludes to marital partnership; encounters in marriage; marital relationship crisis; problem solving responses; and prospects and possibilities.

Dreikurs, Rudolf and Vicki Soltz. Children: The Challenge. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1964.

The authors present the principles for child rearing that they have developed over many years. They assert that parents must turn from the obsolete autocratic method of demanding submission to a new order based on principles of freedom and responsibility. Children must be stimulated and encouraged into voluntarily taking their part in the maintenance of order.

Duberman, Lucile. The Reconstituted Family: A Study of Remarried Couples and their Children. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1975.

This book presents research concerning reconstituted (remarried) families. One major area discussed in this book is how reconstituted families come to see themselves and to be seen by others as primary groups. The second major area the book deals with is problems that relate to the entire family as one unit, to each of the dyads involved (that is, to husband and wife, stepparent and stepchild, and stepsibs), and to the people outside of the family who populate its world.

Edwards, John N., ed. The Family and Change. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969.

This book focuses on the family in the context of change. The major sections are entitled: Industrialization; Urbanization and the Family; Changes in Family Structure and Functions; Forecasts and Predictions.

Education Commission of the States. The Role of the Family in Child Development: Implications for State Policies and Programs. Denver: Education Commission of the States, 1975.

This report concerns the shaping of public policy at the state level in support of families and family life. It contains broad general principles to guide state action as well as suggestions for specific procedures and activities. It also includes guidelines for evaluating programs to determine whether they are indeed supportive of family structures and family living.

Feldman, Frances Lomas. The Family in Today's Money World. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1976.

The role of money and how it is obtained and managed in the family has changed and become of increased importance in recent years. This book endeavors to add two new levels of understanding for today's counselors. One centers on understanding the meanings that money holds for individuals and families, and the uses to which they put it in seeking to fulfill a wide range of needs. The other focuses on the economic climate in which the family lives.

Fraiberg, Selma. Every Child's Birthright: In Defense of Mothering. New York: Basic Books, 1977.

During the past three decades the study of human infancy by developmental psychologists has given insight into the origins of love and the formation of human bonds. The evidence from diverse studies has led to the consensus that human capacity to love and to make enduring partnerships in love is formed in infancy, the embryonic period of development. The child learns to love through his first human partners, his/her parents. The author's hope in writing this book is to create a bridge between what is known and what is practiced in the rearing of infants and in the social institutions which minister to the welfare of infants and young children.

Galton, Lawrence. Don't Give Up on an Aging Parent. New York: Crown Publishers, 1975.

The emphasis of this book is on what can be done, despite society's generally unhealthy attitudes, to help the elderly. The goal is to demonstrate that when the elderly are looked upon as problems for diagnosis, not disposal, and when they are given active, vigorous, optimistic medical treatment, they respond. Discussion largely centers on physical and psychological treatment that may be of help to the aging parent.

Geismar, Ludwig L., Five Hundred Fifty-Five Families: A Social Psychological Study of Young Families in Transition. New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1973.

This is a study of young families in Newark, New Jersey. Among its purposes are to learn how families function during the formative period of the family life cycle, and to explore the ways in which attitudes and behavior are related to parent's backgrounds, the families' social

class and their ethnic group. The author attempts to gather knowledge about changes in family functioning during this phase of family life, and to pinpoint the most important factors in such change.

General Mills, Inc. Raising Children in a Changing Society; The General Mills American Family Report, 1976-77. Minneapolis: General Mills, 1977.

The focus of this study is the family unit; the parents--their views, values, satisfactions, concerns, and outlooks on raising their children; and the children, between the ages of six and twelve--their views, values, and feelings about themselves, their parents and their own immediate world. The study was conducted in three stages: an exploratory stage of discussions with parents and children; in-depth interviews with 100 experts on the American family; and a quantitative phase. The results of the report are based on a national probability sample of 1230 families and a total of 2102 interviews.

Gerhardt, Sidney and Elizabeth G. McKay. There IS a Better Way of Living! A Sensible Approach to Personal and Family Growth. New York: Seabury Press, 1975.

This book is written for those people who feel that there is something missing in themselves, in their feelings about themselves or their relationships with others, especially within their family. It is written for those who wish to be students of themselves and learn new ways of striving for inner growth.

Glickman, Beatrice Marden, and Nesha Bass Springer. Who Cares for the Baby? Choices in Child Care. New York: Schocken Books, 1978.

As society looks at "other-than-mother" care for children, it is clear that more thoughtful evaluation is required. A discussion of the many pressures on mothers today, family responsibility and solutions to these pressures, and the types of day-care centers is included. Guidelines are given on the way to select child care.

Goody, Jack, ed. The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups. Cambridge Papers in Social Anthropology Series, No. 1. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958.

Four chapters discuss the domestic and the family system of the Iban, the LoDagaba, the Fulani, and Trobriand cultures.

Gordon, Thomas. P.E.T.: Parent Effectiveness Training. New York: Peter H. Wyden, 1970.

This book presents a complete model of effective parent-child relationships, described in detail and frequently illustrated with case material. The program teaches parents a rather easy to learn method of encouraging children to accept responsibility for finding their own solutions to their problems, and illustrates how parents can put that method to work in the home.

Gosciewski, F. William. Effective Child Rearing: The Behaviorally Aware Parent. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

The tasks of helping children realize their full potential require an understanding of the nature of human behavior and a capability for using that understanding to accomplish those goals. Behavior modification provides an important part of that understanding and facilitates the development of those capabilities. This book provides a broad overview of the behavior modification principles and techniques most useful in parent-child interactions and a clear understanding of the need for parent self-management as a basis for effective parenting.

Greven, Phillip. The Protestant Temperament: Patterns of Child Rearing, Religious Experience, and the Self in Early America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1977.

Through an exploration of the religious experiences of many of the early American Protestants, the innermost realms of feelings, desires, anxieties, and hopes that were expressed in recurrent themes in the experiences of particular individuals and that linked them meaningfully to others are explored.

Hazen, Barbara Shook. Two Homes to Live In: A Child's-Eye View of Divorce. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1978.

This illustrated story is designed to help children understand and deal with divorce, especially the divorce of their parents.

Heimstra, Roger. The Educative Community: Linking the Community, School and Family. Lincoln: Professional Educators, 1972.

Heimstra discusses the community education approach to education and learning. The community is a teacher of all the people who live there. It should be the obligation of the educational system, and primarily the school, to help the community become a better teacher. Of particular emphasis is the modern family's educational needs.

Hess, Robert D. and Gerald Handel. Family Worlds: A Psychological Approach to Family Life. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974.

This volume attempts, by interpretive analysis of family psychological and psychosocial materials, to examine the complexities of family emotional organization and to indicate concepts that may be useful for research on the internal processes of non-pathological family interaction and emotional structure. Five case studies are used to illustrate the referents of new concept ramifications. The authors suggest that their work be viewed in the following contexts: family change and family groups; family groups and mental illness; qualitative research methods; and family and "life chances."

Hoffman, Lois Wladis, and F. Ivan Nye. Working Mothers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1974.

This work collects research findings on the effects of maternal employment on the American family since 1940. Research from the fields of psychology and sociology are organized by substantive topics and summarized. The first three chapters provide a socio-psychological description of maternal employment. Subsequent chapters consider the relationship between female employment and fertility patterns, child-care arrangements of working mothers, and the effects of maternal employment on family relationships and family members.

Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle. The Two-Career Family. Morristown: General Learning Press, 1973.

What happens when both a husband and wife have highly demanding careers? What are the resulting career patterns and problems? These are the broad questions addressed by Holmstrom in her detailed study of a group of couples in which both husband and wife are professionals. The book explores the three main categories of barriers that these couples must confront: the rigid structure of the professions; the isolation of the small modern family; and the current equation of masculinity with superiority.

Howard, Jane. Families. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1978.

This is a book about connections of change and connections of choice, both of which lead to families, and the ways these connections can govern and bless and sometimes cripple our lives. This book puzzles over what makes families strong, marvels at their protean endurance, and denies the widespread rumor of their death.

Howe, Louise K. Future of the Family. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1973.

Howe postulates that our conception of the "ideal American family" -- or "the male-breadwinner model" -- is at the heart of many of our problems related to the family. Part One of her book presents a personal look at the lives of mothers, fathers, and children in widely diverse economic and marital situations. She concludes that the common thread throughout this section is a sense of frustration felt by men as well as by women about the boundaries of their lives. Part Two is more theoretical and explores some of the changes, both personal and political, that may occur. At their base, these changes entail an overthrow of our sex-role system and a reordering of the meaning of motherhood, fatherhood, work, community, and "success" itself.

Howell, Mary C. Helping Ourselves: Families and the Human Network. Scranton, Pa.: Beacon Press, 1975.

This book explores some means by which family responsibilities can become easier to fulfill and more rewarding. The theoretical and "innate" senses of family, work, child care, education, and health care are discussed.

Hunt, Morton and Bernice Hunt. The Divorce Experience. New York: Mc Graw-Hill, 1977.

A contemporary portrait of separated and divorced Americans is presented through a study of their customs, problems, experiences, and life styles. It is an examination in intimate detail of the world of the formerly married, and a critical appraisal of the place divorce occupies today in the larger world of American society. The book is an end product of an extensive research program that included field observation, roughly 200 interviews, a survey of recent lay and professional divorce literature, consultations with experts, and most important of all, a national questionnaire survey that the authors designed and carried out in 1976.

Justice, Blair and Rita Justice. The Abusing Family. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

The two main purposes of this book on child abuse are to present a detailed description of what can be accomplished through group therapy of parents involved in abuse, and to emphasize the systems nature of child abuse, so that causes and cures can be properly understood and interventions appropriately designed. After presenting current ideas and theories on the causes of child abuse, the authors discuss their own model, with its emphasis on the systems approach.

Kantor, David and William Lehr. Inside the Family: Toward a Theory of Family Process. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1975.

The authors' primary concern focuses on the intrinsic nature of family process, since even those families that suffer from schism and disablement devote most of their time to everyday affairs. They attempt to present a balanced and comprehensive description of family process in which certain elements of general systems theory are combined with a naturalistic study of family life.

Kappelman, Murray M. and Paul R. Ackerman. Between Parent and School. New York: Dial Press/James Wade, 1977.

The theme of this book is parent power -- to provide information, incentives, and guidelines that will allow parents to feel a sense of authority in being responsible for their child's education. The book describes what others involved in the process do in their jobs, what their expectations and objectives are, and how the team as a whole can best be utilized in the school setting. In addition, the parent must understand his or her own child, the special problems and possible options for the future.

Kay, George F. The Family in Transition: Its Past, Present and Future Patterns. New York: Halsted Press, 1972.

Kay describes the development of the family from early civilization to the present. He also draws some conclusions regarding the future of the family.

Koller, Marvin R. Families: A Multigenerational Approach. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

This work examines two social complexities: families and generations. Families are viewed from the perspective of multiple generations, and are examined as the context within which multi-generations make repetitive and reinforcing contacts. Subjects discussed include love, sex, marriage, and family in past, present and future generations.

Komarovsky, Mirra. The Unemployed Man and His Family: The Effect of Unemployment Upon the Status of the Man in Fifty-Nine Familes. New York: Arno Press, 1971.

The purpose of this investigation is to study the relatiohship between the man's role as the economic provider of the family and his authority in the family. This book presents the findings and conclusions of extensive interviews with fifty-nine families.

Lamb, Jackie and Wesley A. Lamb. Parent Education and Elementary Counseling. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1978.

This book on parent education brings together the work of a number of theorists, describes the basic rationale and goals of each approach, and looks at procedures and strategies counselors may use for implementation of the approach.

Lamb, Michael E., ed. The Role of the Father in Child Development. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1976.

Experts in various fields discuss a wide range of issues involved in attempts to define the role of the father in child development. Among the questions considered are: What is the nature of father-child interaction? What influence does the father-child relationship have on sex-role, moral, and intellectual development? Within which theoretical frameworks can explanations be sought? What is the effect of growing up without a father? Is the nature of the father-child relationship culture-specific, or are there similarities from culture to culture, and from species to species?

Land, Betty Ewing. The Art of Grandparentry. San Francisco: Georgetown Press, 1974.

The dialogues in this book give much of the substance of how grandparents feel, and what their concerns are, for their grandchildren. The author's recognition of the great differences between grandparenthood and parenthood, and of the lack of realistic models for grandparents, stimulated this writing.

LaRossa, Ralph. Conflict and Power in Marriage: Expecting the First Child. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1977.

Based on conjoint, in-depth interviews with sixteen couples expecting their first child, this book is a study of how husbands and wives respond to the first pregnancy. It is a close-up examination of the marital system. LaRossa presents excerpts from those interview sessions, and follows them with chapters entitled, "A Conflict Approach to Marriage Presuppositions" and "A Conflict Approach to Marriage: The Problem of Social Order."

Lasch, Christopher. Haven in a Heartless World: The Family Besieged. New York: Basic Books, 1977.

Does the family still provide a haven from the savage, heartless world? Or do the very storms which force us to seek refuge threaten to engulf the family as well? The author's subject is the intersection of theory, ideology, and social practice. By examining the reciprocal relations between them, by emphasizing the importance of ideas while putting ideas in the historical context, and by rejecting the notion that history automatically unfolds or 'evolves,' (the author) hopes to convince the reader that the contemporary family is a product of human agency, not of abstract social 'forces.'

Laslett, Peter and Richard Wall, eds. Household and Family in Past Time. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1972.

This volume presents comparative studies in the size and structure of domestic groups, namely families, during the last three centuries in England, France, Serbia, Japan, and colonial North America, with further materials from Western Europe.

Lasswell, Marcia E., and Thomas E. Lasswell. Love, Marriage, Family: A Developmental Approach. Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman, 1973

This book attempts to provide a broad framework for an understanding of how the male-female relationship can develop. The research, which employs a developmental approach, primarily concerns middle-class men and women. The early part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the development of masculinity and femininity as a result of environmental forces; the sequences of dating, marrying, and maintaining heterosexual relationships follow a chronological pattern. It then follows marriage and family life from the childbearing years through the time when children leave home and the couple faces old age. The emphasis of the readings is to provide a broad perspective on the problems and pleasures of being a man or woman and relating to the opposite sex.

Lawrence, Margaret Morgan. Young Inner City Families: Development of Ego Strength Under Stress. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1975.

Many young New York families bring their children to child care agencies in the Harlem Hospital Center community. This book describes these families from the viewpoint of a child psychiatrist and member of a mental health team. The author sees a need for the emotional education of children and the revival of ego strengths among a large population of the urban people.

Lenero-Otero, Luis. Beyond the Nuclear Family Model: Cross-Cultural Perspectives. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1977.

In spite of the marked tendency towards uniformity in global life styles, there exists a diverse situation regarding sociocultural patterns and local institutions. The family, as an institution and system of human life, exists in a plurality of models that go beyond the nuclear family model. The papers compiled here were presented at the Family Research Committee of the International Sociological Association in August of 1974. These papers reflect a critique of the nuclear family and non-nuclear family types, and offer several dimensions of individual and marital dynamics in the framework of contemporary conjugal family change (the latter principally relating to Western industrialized nations).

Levinger, George and Oliver C. Moles, eds. Divorce and Separation: Context, Causes and Consequences. New York: Basic Books, 1979.

This book is a compilation of recent work on the subject of divorce. It focuses on the societal context of divorce and separation, as well as on antecedents and consequences for particular pairs of individuals. The approaches range from broadly demographic to narrowly personal, from statistical analyses to individual reflections of participants in small sample studies.

Lidz, Theodore. The Family and Human Adaptation. New York: International Universities Press, 1977.

This book contains three lectures pertaining to families with schizophrenic and delinquent offspring. They focus on the critical role of the family in human adaptation and integration. The author explores the thesis that through comprehension of the family's role in mediating between man's two endowments--genetic inheritance and cultural heritage--a proper fusion of the biological and cultural orientations to the study of human behavior and its aberrations can be achieved.

Loring, Rosalind K., and Herbert A. Otto. New Life Options: The Working Woman's Resources Book. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976.

This collection of writings is divided into five parts, each representing an area of life in which women find themselves straining their energy and emotional well-being. Of particular interest are the following chapters: The Juggling Act: Home and Career; Family Planning; Medical and Legal Resources; Birth and Baby Care; Coping with Child Care; and maximizing the Positive in Separation, Divorce and Widowhood.

Meiklejohn, Phyllis. People and Change: Family Management. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., 1973.

This book is intended to encourage the reader to view family life in a management framework. Management is here seen as a dynamic tool that can be used to facilitate attempts to cope in an ever-changing world. Family management, according to the author, is deciding what is wanted and needed by the family and choosing and using available resources to achieve these wants and needs.

Mindel, Charles H. and Robert W. Habenstein, eds. Ethnic Families in America: Patterns and Variations. New York: Elsevier-North Holland Publishing Co., 1976.

This is a book about patterned differences in American families--differences based on national, cultural, religious, and racial identity and membership of groups of people who do not set the dominant style of life or control the privileges and power in any given society. These differences are embedded in what are generally known as ethnic groups. The writings take a positive approach, examining ethnic family strengths as well as weaknesses, and place these characterizations in socioeconomic contexts. Whenever possible, the editors included the works of scholars who were members of the ethnic group about which they were writing.

Moore, Coralie B., and Kathryn Gorham Morton. A Reader's Guide for Parents of Children with Mental, Physical, or Emotional Disabilities. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1976.

This is an attempt to assemble information about efforts to provide the extra care and attention that children with handicaps need from their families and those around them. Books in Part I are relevant to all handicaps. Part II contains books on particular disabilities. Part III lists books for children about children with handicaps. Part IV provides further sources of information, organizations, agencies, directories, and a listing of popular journals on various disabilities.

Moorhead, Ted B. How to Be a Family and Survive. Waco, Tex.: Word Books, 1976.

Moorhead believes that the family is here to stay, and that we can't survive without it. But there is another question: Can we survive in a family? He definitively answers "Yes," stating that the special skills needed to replace the old totalitarian family leadership with shared leadership and cooperative action are skills that can be learned.

Morris, Edward and Freida Gregory. TV: The Family School. Atlanta: Avatar Press, 1976.

The authors provide parents with a variety of ways to help children watch television constructively.

Myrdal, Alva and Viola Klein. Women's Two Roles: Home and Work. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1968.

This book supplies relevant data for a rational assessment of the subject of women and work. It is a book about social change. Of special interest are: "Why Married Women Seek Employment," and "The Effects on Children."

Otto, Herbert A. The Family in Search of a Future. New York: Meredith Corp., 1970.

In this volume a number of known social scientists respond to the proposal that alternate structures for the American family are a possibility and that further dialogue is a necessity at this time. The contributors come from a variety of disciplines, including sociology, theology and psychology.

Papajohn, John and John Speigel. Transactions in Families. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1975.

This book is organized around case histories of three ethnic families undergoing the acculturation process in the United States. The authors illustrate the application of Speigel's theoretical model. The theory is based on the assumption that cultural, social, psychological, and biological events constitute a field of transacting processes in which change in one part is related to change in the others. The major contribution of the book is in providing a theoretical framework within which an effective therapeutic technique may be developed.

Parsons, Talcott and Robert F. Bales, eds. Family, Socialization, and Interaction Process. Riverside: Free Press, 1955.

These papers are somewhat heterogeneous, and are distributed among three disciplines: sociology, anthropology, and psychology. The book is empirically focuses on understanding the place of the family in American society. Closely interwoven with the empirical interest is the development of theory.

Pavloff, Gerald and Gary Wilson. Adult Involvement in Child Development for Staff and Parents: A Training Manual. Atlanta: Humanics Associates, 1972.

This manual draws together some of the lessons of the Head Start experience. The authors used their collective experience in working with child development chapters across the nation. The manual describes some of the reasons and methods for parent involvement and some specific forms of parent participation.

Rapoport, Rhona and Robert N. Rapoport. Leisure and the Family Life Cycle. Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1975.

The main concern of this book is to describe individuals and their interest formation at different stages of the life cycle. It also extends to the processes involved in the articulation of individuals' interests with provisions in their environment. Each chapter contains a section on the provision of leisure with special attention paid to the difference between the sexes and to the family and society.

Rapoport, Rhona, Robert N. Rapoport and Ziona Strelitz. Fathers, Mothers and Society: Towards New Alliances. New York: Basic Books, 1977.

This book establishes the need for a new framework for understanding parenthood in modern society and is critical of many ideas at the core of previous models. It emphasizes rationality, communication and planning. Chapters two and three present the cases in available literature for the argument that the prevailing level of recognition of parents' needs is unsatisfactory, and require reformulation. Chapters four through eight present an account of the issues surrounding the meshing of occupations, needs and requirements at different stages in the family life cycle. Chapter nine presents a restatement of the current predicament of parents, and suggests scientific and policy implications. An extensive bibliography is included.

Reiss, Ira L. Family Systems in America. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976.

This textbook attempts to provide a dynamic picture of the current family scene in all its diversity. The essence of this scene is that choices in all stages of the family are now legitimated far beyond what they were five to ten years ago. The author here strives to present the range of choices, the customs which they represent, and the fit of

such customs with other parts of the family and society. The thrust is to present an integrated sociological view of the family. This book is appropriate for courses in the sociology of the family, as well as for courses in family relationships and child development departments.

Roland, Alan and Barbara Harris. Career and Motherhood: Struggles for a New Identity. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1979.

This book delves into women's struggles to achieve a dual-role identity of career and motherhood on different related levels: (1) the sociohistorical level, involving the effects of historical traditions and forces on current social patterns, roles, and attitudes; and (2) the psychological level. Female specialists from different disciplines explore a variety of issues including the practical arrangements and differences that result from a mother's dual-role identity, the theoretical framework that could encompass diverse demands on a woman, and psychoanalytical insights into dual-role identity.

Rosenbaum, Jean and Veryl Rosenbaum. Stepparenting. Novato, Calif.: Chandler & Sharp, 1977.

This book discusses and presents some constructive ways of dealing with the problems of stepparenting. The authors analyze the position of the stepchild, including the many conflicting feelings that the child is likely to have.

Rubin, Lillian Breslow. Worlds of Pain/Life in the Working-Class Family. New York: Basic Books, 1976.

This book is about some of the ordinary Americans--the women and men who live in white working-class families. Its central concerns are the nature of the strains, the sources of the conflicts, and the quality of the struggles which engage them. Two main issues are addressed: If, in fact, the family is a product of its time and place in the hierarchy of social institutions, then American families would be both similar and of a common culture by virtue of being part of the same society; different in that class, race and ethnic differences give a special cast to the shared experiences as well as a unique and distinctly different set of experiences. An extensive bibliography follows the references at the end of the book.

Scanzoni, John N. Sex Roles, Life Styles and Childbearing: Changing Patterns in Marriage and the Family. Riverside: Free Press, 1975.

Much speculation exists as to whether what people believe about male-female roles has any effect on family planning and on population trends. In this book, an analysis is made of the sex role norms of husbands and wives, which shows how these norms affect such things as the number of children persons intend to have, the age when people marry, effectiveness in using contraceptives, and wife employment. This study, which involved 3100 husbands and wives, is about how the sociology of marriage affects the sociology of reproduction.

Schultz, David A. The Changing Family: Its Function and Future. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1976.

This is an introductory text on the family, its processes and the changes it is experiencing. Part One, "Comparative Perspectives," discusses the diversity of American family styles and presents a cross-cultural comparison with families in developing nations. Part Two outlines "Family Dynamics," including the life cycle, mating, socialization, family violence, and divorce. Part Three analyzes some of the forces external to the family that are causing changes in the family. The final section of the book presents some experiments that have attempted to produce change in the family, as well as an analysis of the current trends in the field

Schultz, Theodore W. Economics of the Family: Marriage, Children, and Human Capital. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975.

This book focuses on the economics of fertility, and also considers the value of children.

Schulz, David A. and Robert A. Wilson, eds. Readings on the Changing Family. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1973.

This essay is one interpretation of what is happening to the American family. The articles in the first section question the utility of the concept of the isolated conjugal family model. The second section focuses on the redefinition of sexuality, an important issue because many of our impressions about the naturalness of the conjugal structure are a by-product of our understanding of masulinity, femininity, and the policy questions that emerge from issues such as the population explosion, women's liberation, and the War on Poverty. The fourth section discusses the commune movement, including intentional communities and proposed alternatives to the middle-class style. The final section is concerned with what the family ought to be.

Segal, Julius and Herbert Yahraes. A Child's Journey: Forces that Shape the Lives of Our Young. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978.

This is a resource--grounded on research findings--for all of us who care about children and who want, therefore, to know more about why they develop as they do, and what we can and cannot do to shape the outcome of their journey. Chapters five through eight focus on the role of the family in child development.

Shanas, Ethel and Marvin B. Sussman, eds. Family, Bureaucracy, and the Elderly. Durham: Duke University Press, 1977.

The chapters in this volume were originally prepared for presentation at a Conference on Older People, Family and Bureaucracy, held in 1973. Each participant was asked to prepare a paper describing how a selected social system operates vis-a-vis the elderly and extended kin network; how this system influences the quality of family relationships; what criteria are being used to measure quality; and, finally, what current research findings are available and what research is needed to understand the relationships between bureaucratic structure and the quality of family life. The collection includes theoretical perspectives, historical and demographic analyses, empirical studies, and interpretive analysis.

Shure, Myrna B. and George Spivack. Problem-Solving Techniques in Child-Rearing. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1978.

This book describes the social cognition of childrearing--how parents can improve the social adjustment of their children by encouraging the development of interpersonal cognitive problem-solving skills. How parents can and do contribute to these skills constitutes a new approach in childrearing. A description is given of the authors' complete research program with mothers and preschool children, detailing their most recent findings relevant to problem-solving methods in child-rearing. An extensive bibliography is included.

Sidel, Ruth. Urban Survival: The World of Working-Class Women. Scranton, Pa.: Beacon Press, 1979.

Eight in-depth interviews with working class women, including their views on the role of women, their families, and their experiences with society's human service sector.

Silverstone, Barbara and Helen Kandel Human. You and Your Aging Parent. New York: Pantheon Books, 1976.

This book is aimed at the middle generation, which is pulled in three directions: trying to rear their children, living their own lives, and helping their aging parents. The first section of the book presents an overall review of the range of problems which may complicate life for the elderly themselves and for their children. The second section, "Taking Action," analyzes available solutions to the problems that have been raised in the earlier chapters. It considers first the ongoing relationships between children and elderly parents who are still managing independently. Supportive government programs and community services are described. The question of whether or not to institutionalize is raised. The appendix contains a bibliography including directories of services, and an overall guide to specialized agencies across the nation.

Skolnick. Arlene S. and Jerome H. Skolnick. Family in Transition: Rethinking Marriage, Sexuality, Child Rearing and Family Organization. Waltham, Mass.: Little, Brown, & Co., 1971.

This broad study of the family in transition was written by authors who have an ultimate confidence in the strong and enduring nature of the family. Subject matter includes the evolution of the family, the effects of social change on the family, the social meaning of sexuality, women's and men's roles, marriage and divorce, parenthood, and variations in household and lifestyle.

Sluzki, Carlos E. and Donald C. Ransom. Double Bind: The Foundation of the Communicational Approach to the Family. New York: Grune and Stratton, 1976.

This book contains a series of articles related to the "double bind" theory of schizophrenia. The theory is applied to family therapy. Part I of the book proposes the model, defines its conceptual universe and establishes its language. Part II is the development of the double bind theory. Part III is a review of research in the field, and an analysis of the relationship between theory and observation. Part IV contains excerpts by authors who have tested the boundaries of the double bind model by applying it to their own work.

Sowder, Barbara J. and Joyce B. Lazar. Research Problems and Issues in the Area of Socialization. Washington, D.C.: Social Research Group, George Washington University, 1972.

This document was prepared for the Interagency Panel on Early Childhood Research and Development, to assist member agencies as they plan and establish priorities in research. The following areas of socialization are considered: (1) the development of inter- and intra-group attitudes and behaviors; (2) the determinants of inter- and intra-group attitudes and behaviors; (3) the changing of inter- and intra-group attitudes and behaviors; and (4) the relationship between various kinds of economic support for families and the development of attitudes creating dependency or independency, asocial behavior or social responsiblity among children.

Stolz, Lois Meek. Influences on Parent Behavior. Stanford, Conn.: Stanford University Press, 1967.

The study reported here describes the influences on child-rearing as perceived by seventy-eight parents. The interviews used in the study were conducted during the spring of 1958, as a basis for an experimental investigation of the communication of information about child care.

Stone, Lawrence. The Family, Sex and Marriage in England 1500-1800. New York: Harper & Row, 1977.

This book is an attempt to chart, document, analyze and explain the massive shifts in world views and value systems relating to the family that occurred in England from 1500 to 1800. These cultural changes expressed themselves in the ways members of the family related to each other with regard to legal arrangements, structure, custom, power, affect and sex. The main stress is on how individuals thought about, treated, and used each other, and how they regarded themselves in relation to God and to various levels of social organizations, from the nuclear family to the state.

Streib, Gordon F., ed. The Changing Family: Adaptation and Diversity. Reading, Pa.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1973.

This is a series of articles about the family. Section I focuses on some of the major issues involved in the current criticism of the family system. Section II shows the diversity of family structure and relations that are already present in our society. Section III describes some of the diverse forms of marriage and family life that are being practiced and advocated. Section IV forecasts the future of the family. Recommendations for further reading are found at the end of the book.

Taichert, Louise C. Childhood Learning, Behavior, and the Family. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1973.

The purpose of this book is to share the ideas that have gradually evolved into a new neurodevelopmental-family discipline. The text can be used as a handbook for anyone who works with children. The therapy described proceeds from a process-oriented, non-categorical assessment of child development and family function. This system considers the need to understand the relationship between two important determinants of behavior and experience, the child's ability to learn and develop language function and his/her dynamic interaction within his/her own unique family system.

Turner, Ralph H. Family Interaction. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1970.

Three features of the author's family interaction approach appear to be unusual. First, before stressing the uniqueness of the family, Turner posits the family as governed by the same principles as other common social phenomenon. Second, the author begins be examining internal family processes in the abstract and then looks by stages at the surrounding society and its influence on the internal processes. Many writers approach the discussion in the reverse order. Finally, there is no separate review of socialization theory and research. Rather, socialization materials are scattered throughout the book and the subject is considered in connection with the study of interaction.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Report of a National Conference on Home Start and Other Programs for Parents and Children. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.

This conference was sponsored to foster knowledge about Home Start and other programs for parents and children that are supported by the federal government.

Valett, Robert E. Modifying Children's Behavior: A Guide for Parents and Professionals. Palo Alto: Fearon Publishers, 1969.

This book was written in an attempt to help parents deal with their children's problems. The book does not present solutions to children's problems, but enables the concerned parent to define and cope with them. The primary assumption is that all parents can bring about significant change in their children's behavior if they desire to do so, and act accordingly. The book consists of nine major "programs," each of which covers a major area of parental concern.

Valett, Robert. Prescriptions for Learning: A Parent's Guide to Remedial Home Training. Palo Alto: Fearon Publishers, 1970.

The main intent of this book is to provide a series of sequential programs that will help parents identify, understand, and do something about specific learning problems.

Walters, C. Etta. Mother-Infant Interaction. New York: Human Sciences Press, 1976.

This book is an attempt to explore and explain the beginnings, ramifications, and implications of the all-important and all-pervasive tie between mother and infant. It discusses mother-infant interaction in the emotional, social, and perceptual-cognitive areas of development. Extensive references are found at the end of the book.

Wernick, Robert. The Family. New York: Time-Life Books, 1974.

This publication explores several facets of family development as well as family stresses and problems. It explores the structure of the family, and of marriage, and considers the question of dependents, both young and old. Alternatives to the traditional form of family life are discussed.

Williams, David. Parenting in 1977: A Listing of Parenting Materials. Austin, Tex.: Southwest Education Development Laboratory, 1977.

This is an effort to disseminate information about materials available on parenting skills and concerns. It is a comprehensive listing of the current holdings of the Parenting Materials Information Center in Austin. The titles in the listing are divided into fifteen subject areas.

Wilson, Gary B. Parents and Teachers. Barbara Wingate, ed.. Parent and Teacher Education Series, Vol. I. Atlanta: Humanics Press, 1974.

The purpose of this workbook is to help groups of parents and teachers work together to provide the type of program that will best meet the needs of the children. It can also show them how to implement a program on a day-to-day basis. The author has drawn together a series of training exercises that have been developed and utilized over a period of six years. The introductory section presents the theories of parent involvement and adult education from which the training exercises were designed and then relates these theories to the author's concept of the role of the teacher in facilitating parent involvement in the school.

Winnicott, Donald W. The Family in Individual Development. New York: Basic Books, 1965.

This is a collection of papers about the family, and the development of social groups out of this first natural group. The author has included various attempts to state and restate the theory of the emotional growth of the individual human child. The importance of the infant-mother relationship is stressed as being the prototype of the later interactions between child and society.

Young, Leontine. The Fractured Family. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973.

The author's original intention to write a book about grandparents was altered when, in the course of interviewing, she realized that the grandparents of today cannot be understood outside the context of changes in the family as a whole. The groups, including people of all ages, with whom she talked all discussed what had happened to family as a structure and way of life in the past few years. The first half of the book describes the recurring themes that emerged from the discussions. The second half is an attempt to put what these people said into the perspective of time and place.

Zaretsky, Eli. Capitalism, the Family and Personal Life. New York: Harper and Row, 1973.

This book examines the division between the private and public worlds of our society. It explains this division in terms of the impact of capitalism on the family: on one hand, the decline of the traditional patriarchal family, based upon productive property; on the other, the rise of a new emphasis on personal life, experienced as something outside work and society.